

The Weekly Museum.

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EUGENIUS AND SELIMA; Or, The Fatal Effects of Parental Tyranny.—A Moral Story.

A Gentleman of fortune in this metropolis, (whom it will not be improper to distinguish by the name of Morolus) sent his only son, Eugenius, to the University; —there to finish his studies under the care of a tutor.

The fortune and engaging carriage of this young gentleman rendered him an agreeable guest to all the polite and gay assemblies of the place, and his sprightliness and vivacity a welcome visitor to the houses of the more private persons of fashion.

Being one night at a card party at Mrs. R—'s, he was introduced to Mrs. C—, and her beautiful daughter Selima. Eugenius was struck at first sight with the charms of this young lady, and felt a pleasing sensation in contemplating her perfections. Mrs. R—, observing his embarrassment, took him by the hand, and presented him to the lady and her daughter. "I introduce to you," said she, addressing herself to the latter, "a young gentleman who has long wished for the pleasure of being in your company." "Madam," said he, bowing and emboldened by what Mrs. R— had said, "tis not alone to be in your company that I desire; I beg leave to be permitted to increase the number of your admirers." He now paused, but perceiving the ladies had left them together, he was returning his discourse, when she interrupted him. "You confound me, sir," said she, "as I am sensible I am unworthy such flattering compliments." Here Mrs. R— and her friend entered, and the discourse turning on different subjects, till the company increased, they sat down to cards, leaving Eugenius absorbed in thought.

Love now began to make powerful inroads in his heart. Selima sat opposite him during the evening, and the more he beheld her the more his passion augmented; but he feared his addresses were fruitless, as she did not once deign him a tender look. Love, however, had, in reality made as powerful and rapid a progress in her heart as in his, though modestly taught her to disguise it.

The evening passed principally at cards—Eugenius indeed found nothing to cross his desires, yet it is consequent to love to be attended with inquietude;—he longed for another opportunity of speaking to her; but at that time it was impracticable, as she and her mother withdrew at a very early hour. Before he departed, he paid his compliments to Mrs. R—, who asked him how he had liked his evening's entertainment. He replied, he was perfectly happy in the society of

such agreeable persons, and hoped for the renewing of that pleasure the next evening.

Eugenius waited with impatience the expected moment which should again bring him into the presence of the dear object of his affections, in which interview he resolved to come to an explanation;—but imagine his disappointment when the time arrived, and he was informed, indisposition prevented, her mother, and which necessarily hindered her being there. His conjecture was immediately, that it was merely an excuse, and their absence was purposely calculated to deter his further pursuit. The idea was sufficient to make him unhappy, and he now began to ruminate upon the absurdity of his mistake in having regarded the distant respect she had shewn him, as a mark of affection, which was, he now thought in reality only the simple effects of politeness. He left Mrs. R—'s that evening with less satisfaction, as may naturally supposed, than he had done the preceding.

After having passed a restless night, next morning he paid a visit to Mrs. R—: that lady rightly judged the cause to which she was indebted for the honour of this his early visit, and to remove his suspicions, assured him he had been deprived of Mrs. C— and her daughter's company, solely by the indisposition of the former. Luckily, during their conversation, the ladies entered. After they had paid their congratulations to Mrs. C—, on her restoration to health, and other usual compliments had passed, Mrs. R— took the mother by the hand and withdrew into another room in order to give Eugenius an opportunity of discovering his sentiments to Selima: nor did he fail of making use of the present advantageous moment. "Madam," said he, taking her tenderly by the hand, "this is the first time I have had the pleasure of being alone with you; but permit me, now I enjoy that opportunity, to inform you the impression your charms made on me the first time I had the honour of seeing you, and believe me, my dear Selima, that if ever passion was fervent and true, mine is so;—and, knew you the unhappiness I endured the short time I was deprived of your company, it would be sufficient to give you a clear proof of the truth of what I have said, and of the sincerity of my affection.—Such, my dear Selima is the declination of my heart; I scorn deceit;—speak then, my lovely girl, determine with a tender smile, my happiness; or fix with a frown my eternal misery." "Ah sir," returned she, "could I think what you have said to be true, and that it is I who have caused the tender unhappiness in you, you

saint would have me believe; I should reflect on it with pleasure; but should I listen to your persuasive words, I fear I should be drawn to imbibe a tenderness which might hereafter prove difficult to banish. Yet this, in justice I must say, among the fine speeches I have had said to me on this subject, yours seem to wear most the appearance of simple sincerity. I should hope, sir, that what I have already said, will be sufficient to make known to you my sentiments on what you have just now said."

The happiness which these few words of Selima conferred on Eugenius, can only be conceived by those who have been in a similar situation. But her mother and Mrs. R—, now entering, no further discourse past. It may be supposed he was easily prevailed on to stay dinner; and in the evening more company coming, they sat down to quadrille. He had again an opportunity of conversing with Selima, she having declined playing. "Is it possible, Selima," said he, "that such a reserved indifference should be thought a recompence worthy the love you must be convinced I entertain for you,—I fear some more happy rival occasions this behaviour to me; be engrossed and ease my troubled soul, for it were death to continue in that tormenting situation, which your treatment has reduced me." "You are mistaken, sir, I assure you," replied she, "and insensible of the feelings my heart but too freely indulges in your behalf;—your behaviour charms me, and I confess, what modesty ought to have obliged me to conceal, that your tenderness has affected me much; but whilst you are thus earnestly soliciting to know what my sentiments are towards you; permit me to require you to return me the sincerest proof of your regard by endeavouring to make your parent and mine approve of it; and then you will find I shall not be averse to your wishes."

She uttered this with the most enchanting sweetness and innocent simplicity. He promised to acquaint his father immediately; and they spent the remainder of the evening in assuring each other of a mutual tenderness and affection; and when the company separated, he departed perfectly satisfied with the assurances she had given him of her love, and not doubting but his father would consent to their union, as he could have no reasonable objections to her person, nor to her fortune, since it was equal if not superior to his own.

The visible happiness in his countenance was quickly perceived by his tutor, who enquired the reason. Eugenius thinking he might be of service to him in interceding with his father, did not hesitate to tell him the

cause, nor did he conceal in the least the purport of his last conversation with Selima. "Sir," said his tutor, "you have, I fear, engaged in an affair that will be the cause of lasting unhappiness to you, and that amiable young lady. Not that love itself is to be condemned; no! far from it; it is the sure mark of a great and noble soul; but you should not indulge yourself in it too precipitately—for, continued he, no one can tell but that your father may have fixed on a lady for your wife, and, nevertheless whatever we may think, parents know, or at least ought to know better what is to the advantage of their children, than they themselves. Your father gave me particular orders not to suffer you to make any engagement without his knowledge; and should I fulfil my trust, did I not give him the earliest account of this transaction? which, excuse me if I say I know will be contrary to his inclination."

His tutor was right, and when he found all his advice was to no purpose, he desisted, and immediately wrote to Morofus, to acquaint him of the connection his son had formed; advising to send for him home, absence might cure him of this passion, and restore him to his senses.

In a few days Eugenius received a letter from his father, containing an order to return home; this was sufficient to render him unhappy; the idea of leaving Selima was death; but his father's commands were absolute, and must be obeyed. The same evening he went to take his farewell of his beloved Selima; they parted with tears, after having sworn fidelity to each other. Mrs. R—— sympathized in their unhappiness, by giving them all the consolation friendly advice could afford. Eugenius begged her to permit him to write to her from London, to acknowledge the obligations he had already experienced; of which he should always retain the most lively sense of gratitude. She readily granted his request, and it was a consolation to him that by this means he could enjoy the pleasure of hearing some news of his dear Selima.

When Eugenius arrived in London, his father's cool behaviour hurt him not a little. The morning after his arrival, his father sent for him into his closet; he obeyed his command and went trembling, but fully resolved to discover his sentiments. On his entrance, Morofus address'd him thus: "Sir," said he, "pray how have you employed your time since you left home." The youth instantly, and without any reserve confessed his love for Selima, and in the tenderest expression and persuasive eloquence exaggerated her merit and beauty—not did he forget to mention her ample fortune, beseeching him at the same time not to disapprove his passion by a denial of their union. "I am surprised," (replied the father) "you should have formed such an attachment without my consent, and more so at your boldness in avowing it. But, young man, continued he, remember, I command you to think no more of this ridiculous passion, unless you would incur my utter displeasure, and oblige me to a severity I willingly would avoid." In vain he remonstrated he had plighted his honor in the most sacred oaths to marry her. Morofus broke from him, and would hear no more.

His tutor, who was necessary to what had passed, came to give him him all the comfort in his power, but he was incapable of receiving any.—He abandoned himself to despair, and would scarcely receive nourishment for several days; nor could all the remonstrances of his tutor bring him out of his chamber.

[To be continued.]

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

THE TOMB.

A POEM.

SILENCE profound proclaim'd the dead of night
Nought could be heard except the midnight bell;
The stars declin'd to shed their radiant light,
Neighboring clocks foretold the hour was twelve.
The lone church-yard with ancient elms around,
Whose lofty heads tow'r above the spire,
On each cold tomb the tale of woe is found,
The father weeps the son, the son the sire.
There youthful innocence with every charm
That can adorn or bles the virgin state,
Is early cropp'd by death's avenging arm,
The aged parents mourn their daughter's fate.

There the fond mother who with joy has prest
Each smiling infant to her panting heart;
Who, tho' in hopes of everlasting rest,
Yet anguish feels when from each child to part.
With trembling fearful step, and hurried pace,
Maria pass'd the mansions of the dead,
A glimmering lamp shew'd which path to trace,
That led to Colin's tomb—she stopp'd and read.

Colin, alas! unhappy was thy fate,
The glistening tear must surely dim the eye
Of each to whom thy tomb-stone doth relate,
That for a faithless woman thou did die.

Maria, conscious she was the fair-one meant,
And that poor Colin underneath her ly'd,
The lamp blew out, against the tomb she leant;
Clung to the marble—heav'd a sigh—and dy'd.

October 2. ANNA.



A N E C D O T E

OF A BOJEPOREAN ROBBER.

AT the second encampment of the British in Bojapore, one of the officers had a horse stolen by a native, who missing the road before he could clear the tents, was detected and brought back. The gentleman highly pleased at recovering his horse, and much surprised at the fellow's dexterity in carrying him off, while six or seven grooms were sleeping around him, was more inclined to admire the address and expertness of the thief, than to punish him for the robbery. The next morning, when his resentment was entirely subsided into curiosity; he ordered the Bojeporean to be brought before him, and inquiring by what contrivance he had effected his design; the fellow answer'd he could not clearly relate it, but that if his honor desired it, he would shew him the mode in which he had conducted the theft. "Well then, replied the officer, since you are so bad at verbal description, let us see how you did it." Being arrived at the pickets, the fellow crept softly under the horse's belly. "Now, Sir, (said he) pray take notice—this is the manner I crawled over the grooms: The next thing I had to do, was to loosen the horse's ropes behind, which I accomplished thus: I then put a halter—observe, Sir, if you please—over his neck thus." "Admirably clever, by Jove," exclaimed the officer, laughing and rubbing his hands. "In this manner, (continued the thief) I jumped upon his back, and when once I am mounted, I defy the devil to overtake me." In saying which, he gave the horse a kick, and galloped away in an instant, to the astonishment of the gaping crowd, and the mortification of the cajoled officer.

* The Zemindars of Bojapore employ a great number of thieves, who pay them a certain part of the booty collected from travellers.

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

Mr. Harrison,

The following fain would occupy
A corner in your next;
But if that favor you deny,
It's Author won't be vex'd.

MATRIMONIAL DEAFNESS.

TWO ears at a time are too much for use,
When they're only the inlets of strife;
But few there are found, who (tho' wife) would refuse

To possess the fair organs of life.

Yet Deafness sometimes of advantage is found,
Misfortunes may turn to a blessing;
For when nonsense distracts or tumults surround,
They then lose the pow'r of distressing.

Hence I'm wisely taught to be deaf of one ear,
While the other for use I employ:
One gate I shut up against trouble and care,
And the other keep open for joy.

When my consort begins her loud winepipe to clear,

With a peal would the world rend assunder,
Serenely I sit, and cock my deaf ear,
Unmov'd 'midst the roar of the thunder.

T'other day came a dun, with, *Good sir, you well know—*

"What say you?—speak louder a little:"
You know, Sir, you borrowed three rice-us-months ago—

"Alas! friend, I can't hear a tittle."

*You owe me ten pounds:—then louder he cries,
And repeats it as loud as he can;
I point to my ears and I lift up my eyes,
Till he hardly can think me the man.*

I, as grave as a priest, cry, "My hearing's quite lost,"

*And my money, (says he) too, I fear:
Plague on him! 'tis folly to talk to a post,
So leaves me as mad as a hare.*

Thus my life, night and day, in soft indolence shous,

*Scolding, dunning or brawling I fear:
Ye married men all, as ye wish for repose,
Be sure to be deaf of one ear.*

October 1.

H.



THE FREETHINKER'S CATECHISM.

Q. WHO made Man? A. Nothing.
Q. How did he come into the world?
A. He sprung out of the earth spontaneously, as a mushroom.

Q. The souls of men and brutes, are they of the same nature? A. Yes.

Q. What difference then is there between man and brute? A. None.

A. Man is a more multiplied animal, with hands and flexible fingers. The paws and feet of other animals are covered at the extremities with a horny substance; or terminates in claws and talons.

Q. Our superiority over the brute creation, in arts, sciences and civilization, is then owing to our hands and fingers, not to any innate principles of reason? A. Doubtless.

Q. But the apes, whose paws resemble ours, why have not they made the same progress? A. Apes live on fruits; and being like children in perpetual motion, they are susceptible of that ennui or wearisomeness to which we are liable.

Q. Is there any virtue in worshiping God, in loving our father, in serving our country, in relieving the distressed? A. No.

Q. In what light then are we to consider virtue? A. Cry out with Brutus, *O virtus, tu n'es qu'un vain nom! O virtue, thou art but an empty name!*

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 4.

WE have melancholy accounts of the sickness and mortality in some parts of Dutchess and other counties in this state.

Surrounded thus with contagious diseases, it behoves the Magistracy and Citizens of New-York to take every precaution for cleansing the city, and guarding it from infection. We are happy to find the city continues most remarkably healthy.

In New-Haven, we are sorry to hear, the disease is spreading.

From Turk's Island, we learn, that on the 12th of August a vessel arrived there from Gaudaloupe brought intelligence that the British sloop of war, the Bull Dog, was captured by three French Privateers, a brig and two sloops.—That the British evacuated Point-a-Pitre on the 10th of August and sailed for Petit Bongue in Basseterre, and that both parties remained inactive, except the French privateers.

ALBANY, Sept. 29.

Extract of a Letter from Montreal, dated Sept. 13.

"Perhaps you have already heard of General Wayne's army having advanced within four miles of Fort Miami, now occupied by the British, where they met a body of Indians, and fortunately for General Wayne, it took place in a plain, where his horse had room to act, and by that means repelled the Indians in a short time; they retreated with the loss of 25 killed, most of them chief and principal warriors and although Gen. Wayne's army suffered most (having lost 130 killed and 129 wounded) yet according to Indian computation, their loss was greater, and will be felt by them for some time.

"A Mr. M'Kenzie, of the northwest company of this place, has returned from his discovery of the western ocean; he took his departure from Lake Arabaska, the beginning of May, 1793, and returned to it in September following, after falling in with the ocean about 30 miles northward of Nootka Sound. Mr. Metcalf, (whose family lives in Albany) had sailed from thence only 9 days before Mr. M'Kenzie arrived, and had he had the good fortune to meet that gentleman, it was his intention to have gone to China, and thence to London: About half way between Arabaska Lake and Nootka, he crossed a large high mountain covered with snow, but when he descended into the plain he discovered a rich and fertile country, well watered; at the foot of the mountain he embarked on a large blue river, the course of which he followed for two days, but finding it took a southerly direction he quitted it, and took a more northerly rout till he came in upon other rivers, that brought him to his journey's end."

PHILADELPHIA, October 1.

Yesterday afternoon an express arrived at the War-Office, with dispatches directly from Gen. Wayne, which were immediately sent to the President, who had left town for Carlisle. These dispatches, we hear, contain a confirmation of the Lexington account, except as to a few particulars. The number of killed and wounded on our side is stated at 139, that of the enemies about the same; but it was found, after the enumeration, that many of our privates had scalps concealed. The commander-in-chief gives unbounded praise to the officers and men, who on the word charge, rushed on with great intrepidity, and the victory was then soon decided. The express had a narrow escape, he was waylaid and fired at in the wilderness.

The intelligence of this victory has also reached town by way of Lexington. The gentleman who brings it from that quarter informs, that by accounts from a British deserter who had left the British Capt. Campbell after the action, it appears that the Indians were induced to attack Gen. Wayne from the intelligence of a Mr. Wells, whom Gen. Wayne had sent to reconnoitre, and whom they had taken, and who, on being interrogated as to the strength of the American army, told the Indians it was only 500 strong. This Mr. Wells, it was feared, would be hanged as a spy.

Gen. Scott is not killed as reported. Captain Slough slightly wounded, and Capt. Van Rensselaer dangerously.

Yesterday at 11 o'clock the President of the United States left the city for the rendezvous of the militia of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey at Carlisle. We learn from good authority, that after his arrival at Carlisle, he will determine upon a nearer view of things, whether he will return in time for the meeting of Congress, or will take the command of the troops, which are destined to act against the insurgents in the Western counties of this state. In the latter event he will proceed at the head of the combined forces, either with the Pennsylvania and New-Jersey line, or the Virginia and Maryland line. The President is accompanied by Col. Hamilton.

FREDERICKSBURGH, Sept. 25.
Extract of a letter from Clarkburgh (Harrison County) to a gentleman in this town, dated Sept. 8.

"I was informed last evening, by a gentleman late from Limestone, that news had just arrived, by express from Gen. Scott's army, informing that the Gen. had had made one of the Indian towns his object, which he took with the loss of 70 men, and made 300 captives."

BOSTON, Sept. 27.

By an arrival yesterday morning at Marblehead, of a schooner, owned by Col. Orne, in 36 days from Lisbon, we have received the following intelligence, communicated by a gentleman of varacity, who came to town last evening from Marblehead, after having spoke with the Captain who informed him, that a few days previous to his leaving Lisbon, news had been received there that the French had possessed themselves of St. Sebastian—had taken and sent into port two British sloops of war crossing in the Bay of Biscay, were pushing forward to Bilboa; and that in consequence of their successes the Spaniards were panic struck; the merchants at Bilboa were leaving the town with great precipitation—the American vessels were receiving their cargoes on board with great dispatch—and those which had not landed their cargoes were leaving the port without hesitation. He also informs, that it was currently told at Lisbon, that the French were equally successful on the frontier—in the Mediterranean—and were masters of Barcelona.

The Committee of Health at New-Haven, report that 16 persons died of the purid Fever, from Sept. 24 to 30 inclusive.

• • • A CHARITY SERMON will be preached in the old Presbyterian Church tomorrow afternoon, and a collection raised for the benefit of the Free school under the trustees of said Church.

DIED—On Thursday last, in the 61st. Year of her age, Mrs. HANNAH HARRISON, wife of Capt. Charles Harrison, of this city.

COURT OF HYMEN.

MARRIED

On Thursday evening the 25th ult. at Staten Island, by the Rev. Mr. Moore, Mr. RUBEN CLAUSON, to Miss ANN LAKE, both of that place.

On Sunday evening last, at New-York, by the Rev. Dr. Ogden, Mr. JOHN PENIER, to Miss PHINEAS WOODS, both of this city.

English and American PLAYINGCARDS,
For sale at No. 29, Rutgers Street.

B. LANGTON, From London,
Boot and Shoe Maker, No. 40, Fair Street,
New-York.

RETURNS his most grateful thanks to the gentlemen who have so generously given him their support, and hopes from a steady perseverance of the same conduct, to merit a continuance of their favors, not doubting, from a further trial of his abilities, to evince them of the purity of the assertion of his brother Cordwainer, that of making the above article of a superior quality, being enabled thereto by employing some of the first workmen in the city.

As is evident *easy* (blinded with *ignorance*) couch'd under the *mask* of *philanthropy*, is the *mean* subterfuge that has prompted the narrow *jeal* of the "American Cordwainer" to expose his *weakness*. I need only rely upon the generosity of a discerning public to treat such *pitiful* *re*-*source* with the justice it deserves.

Beautiful and Valuable Ornaments.

AS there is nothing can contribute more to the beauty of the person than a good clean set of teeth, they are worthy the attention of every one. For which purpose

Dr. GREENWOOD, Dentist, directly opposite the lower corner of St. Paul's Church-Yard, No. 24, Vesey-Street, makes and fixes teeth in the best manner, from a single one to a compleat whole set, and performs every operation for the preservation of the teeth and gums. Artificial teeth are fixed in without drawing the old slumps or giving the least pain, he cleans and restores the teeth to their original whiteness, and the breath to its original sweetnes, by gently and carefully removing the tartar which collects more or less on every persons teeth even on infants; the tartar is a corrosive cause of inflammations and seury in the gums, breeding thousands of animaculas destructive to the teeth, gums and breath they are to be found in great numbers of different kinds in the whitish mother that sticks between the teeth of men, women and children, it is an evil that ought to be immediately removed, and an object that should be particularly noticed and remedied by all classes of people, as it loosens the teeth and in time occasions their drooping out whole.

Dr. GREENWOOD's Pearl and specific dentifice powder for cleaning the teeth and preserving the gums and sweetening the breath, sold, by appointment, at Mr. John J. Staples and Son's, opposite the United States Branch Bank, Pearl-Street, and by the operator, 2s 6d per box.

N. B. Advice given gratis in all complaints of the teeth and gums.

34-3

EVENING SCHOOL,
THOMAS SHIELDS returns his most grateful thanks to his friends and the public for past favors, and informs them that he intends opening an Evening School, for the tuition of Youth of each sex, at his School Room, No. 25, Chestnut-Street, on Monday evening, 6th October next, where he means to give the most strict attendance, and hopes that all who please to favor him with their Tuition, may behave with the utmost decorum, as if otherwise they will be expelled the School. Sept. 27.

Books and Stationary,

For Sale at the PAINTING-OFFICE of
JOHN HARRISON,
YORICK'S HEAD, No. 3, PECK-SLIP,
Among which are the Following:
HOLY BIBLE, folio & quarto,
Ferguson's Roman History,
Stewart's History of Scotland,
Gordons Hist. of America
Warwell's Travels,
Priestley's Letters to the Jews,
Bruce's Memoirs,
Essay on happiness,
History of the French Revolution,
History of America,
Life of Col. Gardiner,
Life of Baron Trenck,
Robert Boyle,
Tom Jones,
Vicar of Wakefield,
Julia Benson,
Mrs. Bleecker's Works,
Keats Sketches,
Children's Friend,
Collens Practice of Physic
Youngs Night Thoughts
Paradise Lost,
Poems of Phillis Wheatley,
Masons Companion,
Young Mason's Monitor
Hervey's Meditations,
Foxy's Sermons,
Whitefield's do.
The Marrow of Divinity
Religious Courtship,
Complete letter writer
The Child's Instructor, and school books of every kind, and an assortment of copper plate copy books, &c. &c.
And a large Assortment of Chap and Childrens Books.
The Practical Navigator, and Seaman's New Daily Assistant.

SEAMEN'S JOURNALS.

Blank Books of all Kinds.

Pocket Memorandum Books, Receipt Books, Copperplate Copy Books, best gilt quarto Writing Paper, common do, best foolscap do, common do. Wafers, Sealing Wax, Quills, Ink-Powder, Black Lead Pencils, Ink-Stands, Slates, Playing-Cards, Message do. Penknives, India Ink, India Rubber, Patent Cake and Liquid Blacking for boots and shoes, &c. &c. Harlem Oil, Turlington's Balsam, Prentiss' Balsam for Colds, and Anderdon's Pills.

WANTED;

AN Apprentice to the Book-Binding Business. Enquire at No. 95, Beekman-street. t.f.

PRINTERS INK.

MANUFACTURED and sold by Jacob Fee, No. 1, Magazine-street, near the Tea-Water-Pump, New-York. t.f.

THE MANUAL EXERCISE

Is just Published, and for Sale at this Office. Price six-pence.

AN APPRENTICE
WANTED immediately, to a Gentlel Business.—Enquire of the Printer.

AN EVENING SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that on Monday the 22d inst. he intends, with the assistance of a gentleman every way qualified for the business, to open an EVENING SCHOOL, at his Acadamy, No. 7, Pine (formerly King) street; where constant attendance will be given to instruct those who may wish to make improvements in any of the following branches: viz. the English and Latin Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Geometry, Trigonometry plain and spherical, Mensuration, superficial and solid, Navigation, Surveying and Gauging: Also, at the same place will be taught, the French Language, by a gentleman of liberal education, lately from Philadelphia, whose mode of Tuition has hitherto been greatly approved of.

N. B. Hours of attendance will be from 6 to 8 P. M. JOHN CAMPBELL.

September 13.

31 t

Carpenters and Joiners Tools.

A General assortment of Tools for Carpenters, Joiners, &c. for sale by JEREMIAH HALLETT and Co. No. 171, Water-Street, between Burling-Slip and Fly-Market. Also

WHITE CHAPPLER NEEDLES.

Of the best quality, and all other kinds of Needles, being the best assortment of that article offered for sale in this city: And a general assortment of Goods in the Hard Ware line.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

Made at the New-York Cotton and Linen Manufactory, and for sale by ANDREW STOCKHOLM, at No. 303, Pearl-street, formerly Queen-street, near Peck Slip.

A Great variety of striped and plain nankeens, for the summer season, calculated for ladies or gentlemen, which will be retailed for the present.

Also will be ready in a few days,

German stripes, thicksets, bridgetts, or rib de-lieurs, sattinets, jeans, pillow sattians, dimities, crossovers, checks, and bed ticken, Stocking yarn of different qualities, and candle wick.

Orders for cotton goods of any quality made to pattern, on the shortest notice.

Wanted, workmen in the cotton line, and likewise a number of apprentices, either girls or boys, from 7 years old and upwards.

June 14.

18-tf.

MINIATURE PAINTING.

MR. PETER HENRI begs leave to inform the Public and his friends, that he lives No. 59, Pearl-street, (formerly No. 3, Great Dock-street.) The Ladies and Gentlemen who are desirous of being acquainted with the merit of his Performances in Painting, as well as Likenesses, are invited to call at his house above mentioned, where they may see some specimens of his abilities in MINIATURE PAINTING.

N. B. Those who might wish to be drawn privately may depend upon an inviolable secrecy.

Sept. 13.

31 3 t

MR. MACK, Miniature Painter;

WHOSE performances have been so much admired, by the lovers and promoters of the Fine Arts, returns his grateful thanks, for the very liberal encouragement he has received since in this city, and begs a continuance of favors, which he hopes to merit, being so fortunate as never to fail taking the most striking likeness of every subject he attempts.

New-York, Maiden Lane, No. 43.

NOTICE.

BY order of Benjamin Coe, Esquire, first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Queens-County, in the state of New-York.

Notice is hereby given to John Van Lew, late of Flushing, in the county of Queens, and State of New-York, an absent debtor, and all others whom it may concern, that, on application and due proof made to him, the said Judge, pursuant to the directions of the Law of the State of New-York, entitled "An act for relief against absconding and absent debtors;" passed the 4th day of April, in the year 1786. He hath directed all the Estate, real and personal, within the county of Queens, of the said John Van Lew, an absent debtor, to be seized, and that unless, the said John Van Lew doth discharge his debts within one year after this public notice of such seizure, all his Estate, real and personal, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of his creditors. Queens-County March 22, 1794. iy.

HENRY M. DOBBS.

HAVING conducted the Watch Making Business for Mr. John J. Staples Jun. and his having now declined it, H. M. DOBBS has taken a shop, No. 64, Wall-street, opposite the Tontine Coffee-House, where he carries on said Business. He pledges himself to those Gentlemen and Ladies, that have estimable watches, to directly repair them himself, as he has, with sincere regret, known great abuses committed, from the want of experience, in many who profess to know that most beautiful and curious art.

N. B. Those watches that were sold by him while Mr. Staples's he continues to warrant.

A few handsome English and French Silver warranted Watches, on hand.

June 14.

18-tf.

PETER VANDERHOEF, Jun.

HATTER,

HAVING commenced Business at No. 13 Old-Slip, acquaints his friends and the Public, that he is now carrying it on in all its respective branches; where they may at all times be supplied with any quantity of HATS of any quality or fashion, on reasonable terms.

N. B. Orders from the country executed with punctuality. New-York, May 24. 15 t

S. LOYD,

Stay, Mantua-Maker and Milliner, BEGS leave to inform her friends and the public in general, that she carries on the above business in all its branches, at No. 21, Great Dock-street.—She returns her most grateful acknowledgements to her friends and the public for past favors and hopes to merit a continuance of them.

Those ladies who please to favor her with their commands, may depend on the utmost exertions to give satisfaction, and the lowest terms.

Orders from town or country punctually obeyed. July 20, 1793. 71--- 15.

GEORGE YOULE,

Plumber and Pewterer,

INFORMS his friends and the Public in general, that he has removed from No. 54 to No. 284, Water-Street, between Peck and New-Slips, where he still continues to carry on his business as usual: viz. making of Hause leads and Scuppers, head and mid-ship pumps, lining of Cisterns, Gutters, &c. He also makes Pewter dishes Worms suitable for Stills from 10 to 3000 gallons.—Likewise manufactures Spoons and Candle Moulds of every size—where the Public may be supplied in any quantity and on as reasonable terms as any of his branch of business in New-York.

May 24. 15 t